THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1776. THE [NUMBER 1746.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

☞ PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed March 18, 1776.
Flour at 17/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 11½s. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	45/ 0
Flour ——	17 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	8 0
Weſt-India Rum	9 6	Indiatea,	
New-England do.	5 0	Chocol. per Doz.	26 0
Maſcov. Sugar	120 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	2 9	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	5 0	Wood	24 to 36 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	5	1	after 4	33	before 9	
Friday	6	2	4	33	8	
Saturday	7	2	4	33	8	
Sunday	☾	3	4	33	8	
Monday	9	4	4	33	8	
Teeſday	10	5	4	33	8	
Wedneſday	11	5	4	33	8	Firſt qr. next Sunday.

Days 14 Hours 54 min. the 20th.

☞ THE ſubſcribers to this paper in Baltimore, and parts adjacent, are requeſted to pay their arrearages, to Mr. Henry Sheaffe, whoſe receipt ſhall be a diſcharge for the ſums paid him on account of JOHN HOLT.

At a meeting of the authority, ſelect men, and committees of inſpection of the towns of Milford and Stratford, holden by adjournment, at the ferry houſe in Milford, on the 10th of June, 1776.

THIS meeting taking into conſideration the neceſſity of adopting ſome mode, whereby to prevent the communication of all ſuch perſons, as are ſuſpected to be unfriendly to the cauſe of American liberty, and from holding any correſpondence, aſſociation or combination (either by letter or otherwiſe,) whereby the joint efforts of the united Colonies may be greatly injured, and that all inimically diſpoſed perſons and their horrid tory plans, may be diſcovered and detected.

On motion, reſolved, That it be the duty of the authority, ſelect men, committee of inſpection, commiſſioned officers, conſtables, grand jurors, tavern-keepers and ferrymen, and that they be and are hereby appointed, inſpectors to ſearch and examine all tranſient travelling ſuſpected perſons; and if ſuch perſons cannot give ſatisfaction to ſaid inſpectors, that they are friendly, and well affected to the cauſe of American liberty, ſaid inſpectors are hereby authorized to bring ſuch ſuſpected perſon or perſons, before ſome proper authority, for further examination on the premiſſes.

And it is recommended to the authority, committees &c. of other neighbouring towns, to adopt ſome method ſimilar to the foregoing reſolve, that the good intention hereby propoſed, may be more generally and fully anſwered; and for this purpoſe, Mr. Holt be deſired to publiſh the above reſolve in his paper.

By order of the meeting.
JOHN BROOKS, ſenior Clerk.

Recommended to the Peruſal of the MEMBERS *of the* NEW JERSEY ASSEMBLY.

THE public papers have announced to us, that the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey are called to meet on the 20th of this month, and the reaſon aſſigned by the Governor for this unexpected ſummons is, that he has "matters of great importance to communicate to them:" But, of what kind thoſe "matters of great importance" are, or whence derived, we are left totally uninformed. The uſual time of meeting of the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, is about the month of October, at which time the act for the ſupport of Government expires; and whenever any occurrence happens of importance enough to require their meeting before the ſtated time, it is uſually made known, in ſome meaſure, to the public, as well by way of aſſigning a reaſon for ſuch a meaſure, as to give the members an opportunity of informing their own minds, and of knowing ſomething of the minds of their conſtituents upon the matters to be deliberated on. This was the method purſued by the ſame Governor when he called the Aſſembly together upon the receipt of the famous reſolve of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons of the 20th of February, 1775, when the people of this country were in a much ſmaller degree ſoured with the conduct of Miniſtry and their agents, than they are at preſent, and leſs ſuſpicious of evil deſigns againſt them. But upon this occaſion we are left entirely to conjecture; and our Repreſentatives muſt either diſcover thoſe "important matters" by the ſpirit of divination, or come together totally unprepared to judge of them; at leaſt they will be wholly deprived of an opportunity of conſulting their conſtituents upon them, though queſtions of the greateſt magnitude may be involved in them; which, as things are circumſtanced at preſent, can with propriety, be determined by no other rule than the ſentiments of the people at large. In this ſituation, we can only judge from circumſtances what is moſt likely to be propounded for the conſideration of the Aſſembly, when they come together; and as it is of ſome conſequence that we ſhould, by ſome means or other, hit upon a proper preparation for it, I wiſh to ſee every probable conjecture offered to the public for their animadverſion. And as my thoughts have been called to the ſubject by this ſudden and unexpected notification, I ſhall, with the leave of the Printer, offer my apprehenſions upon it, to the conſideration of the public. I have been caſting about for ſome motive in government, that is not unfriendly to the Colonies, but can find none. I cannot find that there has been any inſtructions or diſpatches of any kind lately received from England, or that the diſpoſition of the miniſtry admits of any thing favourable to us in that way, if there had been any; nor has any late occurrence among ourſelves given ground to hope for any good from ſuch a meeting at preſent. I am therefore led to imagine that the motive is no other than inſidious deſign, to lay hold on the preſent combination of apparently unfortunate circumſtances, to diſtract and divide our counſels, and thereby to throw us into ſo much confuſion and diſorder as that we may the more readily be induced to ſubmit to any terms they may think fit to propoſe; or, perhaps, to give ourſelves up, entirely to the old government as the readieſt way to get out of our preſent difficulties. Some of my inducements to this ſuppoſition I will mention.

We all remember a ſpecial calling of the Aſſembly on the inſidious propoſition of laſt year, and what pains were taken to procure its acceptance in this Province.

Ever ſince the account of our miſcarriage at Quebec came among us, a certain ſet of people have raiſed their heads, and plumed themſelves, as if they ſuppoſed the liberties of America had thereby received a mortal wound.

The mode of conducting a certain diſpute in Philadelphia, has induced a belief in ſome weak, and many willing minds, that the reſolve of Congreſs of 15th of laſt month is intended as a final bar to a reconciliation with the mother country on any terms whatever; and therefore that it is the moſt dangerous method in the world, to be adopted. It is held up by the miniſterialiſts as a touchſtone, by which we may certainly diſtinguiſh thoſe of us who wiſh for abſolute and perpetual Independence, from thoſe who are deſirous of a reconciliation upon ſafe and honourable terms. But I take it to be a very unjuſt criterion: For I doubt not there are many zealous advocates for a compliance with the recommendation of the Congreſs, who yet hope for a ſafe and honourable connection with Great-Britain.——On the other hand I know there are ſome who are ſtaggered with the reſolve of Congreſs, from an apprehenſion of its abſolutely excluding all hopes of a reconciliation, who, nevertheleſs, would willingly join in any thing, ſhort of that, which the Congreſs may direct as neceſſary for our preſent defence. And yet, if this teſt were to determine it, theſe would be ranked with thoſe enemies of America who have induſtriouſly wrought up this alarm. The ſcheme, however, is artful, and has had a wonderful effect. By raiſing one grand queſtion, viz "Whether they are for or againſt Independency?" (Which is explained to imply a Republican Government, and a perpetual ſeparation from Great Britain) and thereby dividing the people into two claſſes only, we find a ſtrange, heterogeneous mixture of characters thrown together into one common maſs on one ſide of the queſtion, conſiſting of, 1ſt, All the Tories of every rank, as well thoſe openly and avowedly ſo, as thoſe who have withheld a declaration of their ſentiments altogether, and thoſe who, on many occaſions, have joined in the meaſures of the oppoſition and accepted offices from the people. 2d, Moſt of the lukewarm whigs. 3d, A great number of the ignorant, the weak, and the timid of the whigs, who, either from want of opportunity, want of judgment, or want of reſolution, have been led away by a deluſion. Theſe, altogether, make a conſiderable number, who have, as it were, united their forces upon this untimely queſtion. The late election for Delegate, in this Province, gave them ſome opportunity of parading their troops, and the appearance in ſome counties was formidable. The agents of the Miniſtry are deſirous to avail themſelves of ſo favourable a conjuncture to make another attempt to divide the Colonies; for if they can detach from the reſt any one Colony, eſpecially one of the middle ones, they look upon their work as accompliſhed—we ſhould get to fighting with each other, and fall an eaſy prey to their machinations.

Theſe are my apprehenſions of the matter, accompanied with the leading circumſtances which have given riſe to them. Many other circumſtances of ſmaller note have occured to my mind, which tend to ſtrengthen the ſuſpicion; but as I doubt not they will appear to every attentive obſerver, I avoid making a particular mention of them. In what manner it is intended to make the attack, I know not, but as it is to be conducted in this Province by an experienced partizan, I doubt not it will be ſo well diſguiſed, that the mine will be ſprung before we diſcover where it is, unleſs we are careful enough to avoid every inch of ground that admits of ſuſpicion. I have great confidence in the prudence and ſkill of the members of the Aſſembly. If my ſuſpicions prove to be well founded, the admonition they afford will not be diſpleaſing to them—if otherwiſe, the injury to the public will be ſlight, if any, and I am perſuaded the circumſtances I have mentioned will plead my excuſe.

Somerſet County, June 6, 1776.

The Intereſt of AMERICA.

LETTER III.

'TIS propoſed that we ſhould be a proper democracy, and form into a free popular government. In my laſt I offered reaſons why we ſhould have but one branch of legiſlature in a province. I would propoſe whether each province might not proceed ſomething in the following manner. That the boundaries of the province, county, towns, precincts, and diſtricts for the preſent, continue as they have been. Each county, city, town, precinct, or diſtrict chooſe one, or ſuch a number of perſons as ſhall be thought proper to repreſent them in Provincial Congreſs. The Provincial Congreſs yearly appoint a Committee of their number, ſuppoſe three or five with a Preſident, who ſhould alſo be called the Preſident of the Province. This Preſident, with a majority of the Committee, to tranſact the public buſineſs that ſhall be neceſſary in the receſs of the Congreſs, and call together that body upon ſudden emergencies, &c. The Provincial Congreſs, once in a certain ſpace of time, to chooſe all the public officers whoſe buſineſs reſpects the whole province, ſuch as judge of the ſupreme court, treaſurer, ſecretary, public notaries, attorney-general, &c. There ſhould be an annual town meeting, alſo a county-meeting, (but not on the ſame day) through the province, at which time each county ſhould chooſe three or four judges, a ſheriff, a county attorney, &c. and each town, precinct and diſtrict, chooſe not leſs than two, and not above ſeven juſtices of the peace, and the other town officers as has been uſual in theſe provinces; yet 'tis probable the judges and juſtices, and ſome other officers, ſhould not be re-choſen oftener than once in three years. The laws of the provinces, (a very few excepted) to continue in force till they can be reviſed and formed into a new code. Where there is reference to Britiſh laws, an alteration may eaſily be made. Whether the Delegates for the Continental Congreſs ſhould be choſen by the Provincial Congreſs, or by each county chooſing one for themſelves, deſerves well to be conſidered, and if need be, the ſeveral counties conſulted upon that head. The proper mode of government is ſo eaſy and natural, that when a Congreſs is met, two or three Committees, taking ſeveral parts, might, in one day's time, form the whole plan, ſo far as would be neceſſary for one ſeſſions, ſome further requiſition and alterations being left for future time.

As 'tis propoſed we ſhould form into a free popular government, we ſhould as much as poſſible, guard againſt the diſadvantage and difficulties that attend ſuch a form of government. We muſt, from the beginning, take all poſſible care, come into all proper methods, and uſe all proper means to keep the government pure. The grand difficulty of popular government lies in election:—If elections are free and regular, it will be impoſſible to ſhake a popular government.—Corruption and bribery, party ſpirit and animoſities among a people, afford a threatening aſpect. Rich and aſpiring men there will always be, and theſe will endeavour to corrupt, bribe and lead the populace. This will ſhake the foundation of a free ſtate; and this is known by aſpiring and ambitious men; hence they will always purſue this method. There are always a number of men in every ſtate, who ſeek to riſe above their fellow creatures; and would be ſo much above them, as to have them and their eſtates at their diſpoſal, and uſe them as their foot-ſtool, to mount to what height they pleaſe. They would treat the reſt of mankind as we do our cattle and horſes, or as ſlaves are treated. We feed and take care of our horſes, or they cannot do our buſineſs; we allow ſlaves food and raiment, or they cannot labour to advantage; ſo thoſe rich and oppreſſive men would allow other people enough to till the country, and manage manufactures to advantage, and if they are allowed the name of freedom, 'tis but a name; for all that can poſſibly be ſpared beſide maintaining their families, ſhall flow in ſome channel or other, till it centers in the collective gulph of riches belonging to theſe aſpiring men. Such men will always endeavour to corrupt, bribe, and influence the populace, too many of whom are often dependent upon them: And if people will not maintain their liberty and act for themſelves at elections without being bought and ſold, or influenced by the rich and great, they will ſoon find themſelves engulphed in arbitrary government. As the grand thing in popular governments is to keep elections free and uncorrupt, 'tis of importance that as many electors as poſſible ſhould be in ſmall bodies. 'Tis not ſo eaſy to corrupt a great many ſmall diſtinct, diſtant bodies as 'tis one large one. For this reaſon, beſide ſome others, I think it would be better, that each town, diſtrict, or precinct, ſhould chooſe a Provincial Delegate or two, rather than the choice ſhould be made by counties. And to prevent the bad effects of corrupt elections, they ſhould be often, they ſhould ordinarily be annual; for if people find that they are bit, that they are impoſed upon by intriguing deceitful men, and oppreſſive meaſures are purſued, they will be wiſe enough at the next election to undo what they ignorantly, and by impoſition were led to do before. People will feel their oppreſſion, and when they have ſeverely felt, they will wake up from their lethargy, and not be ſo ready to take another ſleepy doſe. Frequent elections will happily tend to defeat the deſigns of aſpiring men.

To keep elections free, we muſt have good laws; but this is not enough, it ſhould if poſſible, be a diſgrace not to act according to law. A good cuſtom will often do more than a good law. It was tho't mean and baſe for people to be bought and ſold, or improperly biaſſed at elections; they would avoid it. Perſons of ſenſe, reputation and true love to their country, can do much to lead people into a manly rational way of thinking and acting in this matter. It ſhould be a maxim that no man be allowed to thruſt himſelf into office: to ſeek it, to court it, 'tis ſelfiſh and ſordid. No one ſhould be in place for his own ſake, but for the

good of the whole; and it favours too much of pride or covetouſneſs for a man to put himſelf forward. Time has been in ſome part of America, (I have known it,) that a man could not more effectually diſappoint himſelf than by letting it be known that he was deſirous of an office, or a delegacy. No man ſhould be allowed to come into place but ſuch as the people chooſe, and deſire that he would, for the ſake of the public good take upon him ſuch an arduous taſk. Government is a weight that will make a good man tremble. Every man that is fit for it will come to it with concern, and if it might be, would much rather be excuſed.

I cannot conclude at preſent without expoſtulating with my country men on the head of elections. Many of you, many more than I ſhould have expected, ſuffer yourſelves to be impoſed upon by evil deſigning men. Why will you not act for yourſelves at elections? Why will you be bought and ſold as I may ſay, or be influenced by ſome of the moſt dangerous of your fellow creatures? Too much of it has been ſeen of late, and there is danger of much more in a ſhort time. Will you be blinded, will you be beguiled will you be over reached, circumvented and kidnapped by deſigning men? There are numbers in our land diſappointed, ſadly diſappointed; they were heretofore aſpiring, they hoped they were riſing, they had their ſchemes for preferment, they had great expectations; but they have met with a ſhock, things work contrary to them. What can they now do? They have no way left that they can brook or comply with, but by intriguing, planning, ſpecious appearances of friendſhip, and every art of deceit to work themſelves into place, where they can have influence to accompliſh ſomething agreeable to their party. They are with appearance of friendſhip, by one means or other creeping into offices, Committees and Congreſſes. They leave no ſtone unturned, and the ſtone which they can turn to moſt advantage is corrupting and unduly influencing elections. They ſpeak fair, they will join in the country cauſe, ſo far as will be beſt, not to go too faſt and run into danger; they appear to mean you great good will, but 'tis only appearance. Let them have their way, let them have it in their power, and they will ſoon again ſubject you to Britiſh Tyranny, or to a Tyranny and oppreſſion among ourſelves, not much better. They will proceed from ſtep to ſtep, till you are under their feet. Their apparent friendſhip now is, in order to get a foot into the ſtirrup, and when they are once well in the ſaddle, you may be ſure you ſhall be ridden till you are nothing but ſkin and bones. Do you aſk how you ſhall know theſe men? Aſk yourſelves what theſe men were three years ago? What were then their views of Government? What were their purſuits? Who were their friends? What party were they of? Whoſe favour were they ſeeking? Did they then appear true friends to the country and the common people? Are they not men that are brought to the freedom which this country is coming to, with the greateſt reluctance? And will you now believe that they are ſo ſoon become friends? Can you now truſt them to form your Government and make your laws? Can you be ſo credulous? Can you believe the profeſſions of theſe men? Open your eyes, act for yourſelves, truſt men that are well known for a long time to have been friends to their country. Be upon your guard, and take the advice of thoſe that are known to be true friends; act for yourſelves at every election.

SPARTANUS.

[*Unexpectedly the author's ſituation is ſuch, that he is neceſſitated to diſcontinue theſe Letters.*]

From the LONDON EVENING POST.
March 25, 1776.

WE are deſired to contradict the account given of the late gallant Gen. Montgomery, in our Tueſday paper, which relates his having been in the 63d regiment. He was Captain of Grenadiers in the 17th regiment of foot, and was equally eſteemed by his brother officers and his Colonel, (General Monckton;) and although it has been no leſs falſely than abſurdly repreſented, that he was DRAGGED into the ſervice in which he loſt his life, a gentleman who eſteems it the pride and honour of his life to have been his friend, deſires us, in juſtice to his generous principles, to give the real ſtate of facts reſpecting him:—After having ſerved his country with diſtinguiſhed reputation during the laſt war in the Weſt-Indies and North America, he returned with his regiment to England, which happened to be ſtationed near London, when the tumults there ran high, on account of Mr. Wilkes's impriſonment, and the affair which happened in St. George's Fields. It was propoſed to employ the 27th regiment on that ſervice, on which Captain Montgomery expreſſed his diſapprobation of the meaſures of the miniſtry in explicit terms, and declared to his brother officers that he would certainly reſign rather than go upon the ſervice of dragooning his fellow citizens into a compliance with their arbitrary ſyſtem. This matter, however, was never brought to iſſue, as the third regiment of guards did the buſineſs *effectually*. In conſequence he continued in the regiment till the year 1772, when, notwithſtanding the entreaties of General Monckton, who knew his value, and the reſt of the corps, he quitted the ſervice, although he had money to purchaſe, and was in a fair line of preferment. Whilſt in America he had imbibed an affection for that country, and particularly admired that ſimplicity of manners which prevailed in the back ſettlements. He lamented the wretched ſituation, and melancholy proſpect of this country, and looked up to America as the riſing ſeat of arts and freedom. Theſe were the cauſes of quitting his favourite profeſſion, which he has often communicated, together with his future plan, to the writer of this account. On theſe principles, he went to America, where he married Miſs Livingſton, of New-York, whoſe father*, was a member of the General Congreſs.—In purſuance of his plan, he retired with her to an eſtate about 100 miles behind New York, always expreſſing his readineſs, at any time, in caſe Great Britain continued her oppreſſion, to draw the ſword in defence of freedom and the natural inherent rights of mankind. No wonder then, that on the firſt open acts of hoſtilities, when the colonies were compelled to have recourſe to a regular ſyſtem of war, that they ſhould apply to a man of his eminent abilities.—It is true he did not wiſh to forſake that happy ſecluded ſtate he had ſo long coveted and obtained. He did not wiſh to leave an amiable woman, and the moſt perfect domeſtic enjoyment, for the turbulent and bloody line of civil war; much leſs did he wiſh (to uſe his own expreſſion) to draw the ſword againſt his countrymen, thoſe men by whoſe ſide he had fought, bled and conquered, in a glorious and ſucceſsful war againſt the common enemy; but every inferior conſideration fell before his ruling principle, the love of truth, juſtice, and of freedom. So far from being DRAGGED into the ſervice, he did not heſitate a moment to decide.—He obeyed with the virtue of Cincinnatus, the call of his adopted country, and preſſed forward to aſſert the cauſe of England and America. His letters, and the whole tenor of his generous and gallant conduct, ſhew, that he was in earneſt. The loſs of ſuch a man is not confined to any country or party.—In private life his manners were amiable and irreproachable. He united to the ſcholar the polite gentleman, and to the finiſhed ſoldier, the patriot and the citizen.

To ſects no bigot, of a liberal mind,
He lov'd his country, but he lov'd mankind;
Tho' *North* with *rebel*, brand his patriot fame;
Hiſt'ry ſhall vindicate his honour'd name;
Their cauſe the ſame, her faithful page ſhall tell,
How *Wolf*, *Montgomery*, and *Hampden* fell.
Freedom and fame ſhall tell the tragic tale,
Record their virtues, and their fate bewail.

* *This is a miſtake, her father was a judge, her brother a member of the Congreſs.*

Mr. Alderman BULL'S *Speech, to refer to a Committee of the Houſe the Conſideration of the Treaties for the taking into Britiſh pay* 17,000 *foreign Troops to be ſent to America.*

I Cannot, Sir, at this time, forbear to expreſs my aſtoniſhment and concern, that early in the preſent ſeſſion ſo many gentlemen ſhould have been prevailed upon, by any conſiderations, to ſtand forth in the moſt ſerious and moſt ſolemn manner, to approve and ſanctify thoſe cruel and arbitrary meaſures which were recommended, and have been fatally carried into execution, by an unfeeling, and unrelenting adminiſtration, who have dared to abuſe the throne by their wicked and ſanguinary councils, and whoſe whole conduct has proved them entirely deſtitute of every principle of juſtice, humanity, and the religion of their country. Their inſatiable thirſt for Proteſtant blood has been long evident; and it cries aloud to Heaven for vengeance, as well as for the juſt indignation of a long abuſed, inſulted, oppreſſed people. To exult in the deſtruction of our moſt valuable commercial friends, and Proteſtant fellow ſubjects; to pray that the ſame *horrid* ſcenes may be repeated; that war, deſolation, and bloodſhed may pervade the whole Continent of America, unleſs it ſhall bow its devoted head to Popery, to Poverty, to the moſt abject and ignominious Slavery,, were not the *fact* on record, would be thought incredible! That record, Sir, to a nation profeſſing a regard to liberty, and the rights of humanity, will remain an eternal monument of reproach.

Sir, is it certain, is it probable, that the exertions of miniſterial tyranny and revenge will be *much* longer permitted? that there will be *no appeal* to ſtop the *further* effuſion of Proteſtant blood? Or can it be expected that the people of *this* country, reducing by thouſands to beggary and want, will remain *idle ſpectators* till the ſword is at *their* breaſts, or dragoons at *their* doors? God forbid. I am not inſenſible how much profeſſions of patriotiſm are become a ſubject of ridicule. To the aſtoniſhment of the world, the love of our country has been ridiculed within theſe walls! And yet, Sir, this ſhall not reſtrain me. While I will uniformly *withhold* the *offer* of my life and fortune in ſupport of miniſterial deſpotiſm, I wiſh it to be underſtood, that whenever an occaſion may call for it, I will cheerfully ſacrifice *both* in defence of the liberties of the people.

The war that you are now waging, is an unjuſt one; it is founded in oppreſſion, and its end will be *diſtreſs* and *diſgrace*. Let not the hiſtorian be obliged to ſay that the Ruſſian and the German *ſlave* was hired to ſubdue the ſons of Engliſhmen and of freemen; and that in the reign of a Prince of the Houſe of Brunſwick every infamous tool was made uſe of to extinguiſh that ſpirit which brought his anceſtors to the throne, and in ſpite of treachery and rebellion ſeated them firmly upon it.

I ſhall not now trouble the Houſe any further than to declare my abhorrence of all the meaſures which have been adopted againſt America; meaſures equally inimical to the principles of commerce, to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and to the honour, to the faith, and to the true dignity of the Britiſh nation.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) May 8.

Laſt Friday evening Brigadier General Armſtrong and his ſon Dr. Armſtrong, arrived in town from Philadelphia; they came by water from Hobcaw, and were received on their landing at Champney's wharf, by our provincial and militia field officers, and the Charleſtown militia, under arms; and on Monday Major Connor, Thomas York, Eſq; and Mr. William Sykes, arrived here from the ſame place.

We are informed, that ſeveral tranſports are arrived at Cape Fear, from Ireland, and that many more were daily expected there.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated May 22.

"By a veſſel arrived at Antigua laſt night, we hear for a certainty, that Lord Howe was to embark with the laſt of the forces that were going this year, about 25000; no Heſſians. He has hoiſted his flag on board the Eagle man of war, and twelve Commiſſioners ſail with him. This gives me ſome hopes of a reconciliation taking place, that we may live in quietneſs again. Flour is ſcarce among the Engliſh iſlands. They have laid an embargo at Antigua, which example, I ſuppoſe, the other iſlands will follow. Common flour ſells for twelve dollars, ſuperfine for fourteen, and corn for thirteen. The men of war, theſe two months, have only taken one prize, which is Captain Davis of Wilmington, upon Delaware."

Extract of a letter from Lewiſtown, June 10, 1776.

"The Liverpool ſtill remains in the road, but the King fiſher is gone to ſea.

"June 11th. I intended to have ſent by land, but the Tories have cut off that communication. Laſt evening the King fiſher returned with a brig, Capt. Walker of Wilmington, but before the pirates boarded her, our brave Capt. Barry had, in ſight of the King fiſher, taken out ſome powder and arms. This day a brig came into the road, but cannot learn who ſhe is. You will pleaſe to inform the Congreſs of the proceedings of the Tories at the head of our county, as I think there will be occaſion for ſome troops from upwards to quiet them. They are branching out in a ſurpriſing manner.

A correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf a determined independent, ſays "The mild treatment which the Tories have met with, has only encouraged them in their diſaffection; and, until an example is made of ſome of them, we ſhall always be expoſed to private domeſtic dangers. Neceſſity, when ſelf-preſervation is the object, juſtifies ſecurity. We have pleaded with theſe men long enough, and all will not do. It ſignifies nothing meddling with the little and ignorant ones, their greateſt error is want of knowledge; but I would begin with the heads and chiefs of them. It is time, it is high time to do it if we mean to live in ſafety. Matters are ripening very faſt, and either an independence muſt be declared, by which we can legally puniſh the traitors, or the aſſociators muſt, in my opinion, be obliged to declare martial law for their own protection."

Captain William Chace of Providence, who left Halifax the 27th of April, informs, that having been treated with great regard and confidence by ——, he learnt in ſeveral converſations with him (entirely to his ſatisfaction) that it was the intention of the General to poſſeſs himſelf of the ſtock upon Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, and tranſport it to Long-Iſland, of which he deſigned to take poſſeſſion with the light-horſe and a conſiderable body of foot, and to collect all the ſtock, which might be ſupported on the wheat fields, meadows, &c. for the uſe of the army.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
(*New Jerſey.*) *Burlington*, June 14, 1776.

RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of this Congreſs, the Proclamation of William Franklin, Eſq; late Governor of New-Jerſey, bearing date on the 30th day of May laſt, in the name of the King of Great Britain, appointing a meeting of the General Aſſembly to be held on the twentieth day of this inſtant, June, ought not to be obeyed.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of this Congreſs, the ſaid William Franklin, Eſq. by ſuch his Proclamation, has acted in direct contempt and violation of the Reſolve of the Continental Congreſs of the 15th day of May laſt.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of this Congreſs, all payments of money on account of ſalary or otherwiſe, to the ſaid William Franklin, Eſq; as Governour, ought, from henceforth to ceaſe; and that the Treaſurer or Treaſurers of this province ſhall account for the monies in their hands to this Congreſs, or to the future legiſlature of this Colony. *By Order of Congreſs*,

A true Copy, Wm. PATERSON, Sec'ry.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
New-York, June 14, 1776.

RESOLVED, That if any perſons committed to any goal in this Colony, by order of this Houſe, or of any Committee thereof authoriſed to make ſuch commitment, or of any of the county Committees, eſcape from the cuſtody of the goaler or goalers, by deſign or negligence of the ſaid goaler or goalers, to whom they may reſpectively be committed, the ſaid goaler or goalers ſhall receive the treatment due to the offence wherewith the perſons ſo eſcaping ſtood charged. And to the end, that the ſaid goalers may have all neceſſary aſſiſtance in ſecuring their ſaid perſons

Reſolved, That the County Committee of the ſeveral counties be, and they are hereby authorized and required to inſpect and cauſe the goals in the ſeveral and reſpective counties to be made ſafe and ſecure, and that this Congreſs will pay the expence thereof, and charge it to the account of the ſaid county.

Extract from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Sec'ry

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Mendam, Morris county, in Eaſt New Jerſey, on the ninth day of June a negro man named SAMSON, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a well ſet fellow, talks ſomthing broken; had on when he went away, a white flannel ſhirt, blue jacket, a black and white twilled coat, and blue breeches, light blue ribbed ſtockings, old ſhoes, a new wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him, or returns him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me. BENJAMIN PITNEY.

Mendam, June 17, 1776.

Suſſex County, New-Jerſey, May 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday the 29th day of Auguſt next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mrs. Jane Allen, in Newtown, a valuable plantation, or tract of land, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip of Hardeſton, about one mile from Sharpſborough iron-works, and the ſame diſtance from Colonel Ephraim Martin's, containing about 290 acres, (more or leſs) now in the poſſeſſion of the widow Northrup.——There are on ſaid tract a commodious log dwelling houſe, a frame barn, ſtables, and a young bearing orchard of apple trees, &c.—More than 60 acres of upland are already cleared, beſides 20 acres of meadow in Engliſh graſs and fit for the ſithe, the whole in good fence.

The land in general is clear of rocks and ſtones, and extraordinary good for raiſing grain of all kinds. About 60 acres more of bog and ſwamp meadow, may eaſily be made at a ſmall expence, the former (in its preſent ſtate) produces yearly a large quantity of wild flax, and when drained will anſwer equally well for raiſing hemp, or graſs.—Late the eſtate of Benjamin Northrup, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

46—9 ARCHIBALD STEWART, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all perſons who have, or ſhall purchaſe any of the lands formerly granted by the truſtees of the town of Kingſton, in Ulſter county, to one Thomas Crundall, now belonging to Thomas Jones, Eſquire, and Suſanna De Lancey; That no privilege to cut fire-wood, or timber, nor a right of commonage hath been granted by the deeds under which the ſame are now held, either by the preſent truſtees, or their predeceſſors, conſequently no former, nor future purchaſers of theſe lands, can expect, nor will be granted theſe privileges. Dated at Kingſton, the 6th day of June, 1776 65—3t

By order of the truſtees,
CHRISTOPHER TAPPEN, Clerk

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, within a quarter of a mile of the court houſe in Morris-Town, New-Jerſey, for £ 180—Three acres of land, whereon is a houſe, a ſhop and bark houſe, and tan vats; and an orchard, wherein are 60 bearing apple trees, conveniently ſituated for a tradeſman, but more particularly convenient for a ſhoemaker and tanner, and where employment enough at that,—or any other kind of buſineſs may be had.

JOHN SUTTON.

Morris-Town, June 15, 1776. 46 9

Martha's Vineyard, and
ong-Island, of which he
poſſeſſion with the light-
derable body of foot, and
Rock, which might be ſup-
heat fields, meadows, &c.
army.

CIAL CONGRESS,
Burlington, June 14, 1776.
That, in the opinion of
ſes, the Proclamation of
n, Eſq; late Governor of
ing date on the 30th day
he name of the King of
pointing a meeting of the
to be held on the twen-
inſtant, June, ought not to

, in the opinion of this
William Franklin, Eſq,
mation, has acted in direct
ation of the Reſolve of the
ſes of the 15th day of

in the opinion of this
ents of money on account
riſe, to the ſaid William
Governour, ought, from
; and that the Treaſur-
this province ſhall ac-
es in their hands to this
future legiſlature of this
Order of Congreſs,
PATERSON, Sec'ry.

AL CONGRESS,
June 14, 1776.
That if any perſons com-
goal in this Colony, by
, or of any Committee
to make ſuch commit-
the county Committees,
ſtody of the goaler or
or negligence of the ſaid
o whom they may reſ-
ted, the ſaid goaler or
e the treatment due to
th the perſons ſo eſcaping
id to the end, that the
ve all neceſſary aſſiſtance
d perſons
the County Committee
ies be, and they are here-
required to inſpect and
he ſeveral and reſpective
e ſafe and ſecure, and
s will pay the expence
it to the account of the

m the Minutes,
T BENSON, Secr y

LAR Reward.
the ſubſcriber in Freehold,
Eaſt New Jerſey, on the
gro man named SAMSON,
5 feet 8 inches high, a well
ing broken; had on when
flannel ſhirt, blue jacket,
d coat, and blue breeches,
ngs, old ſhoes, a new wool
ſaid negro and ſecures him,
ſubſcriber, ſhall have the
reaſonable charges paid by
BENJAMIN PITNEY.
76.

New-Jerſey, May 1776.
e me directed, will be ſold
on Thurſday the 29th day
the hour of twelve and five
at the houſe of Mrs. Jane
a valuable plantation, or
ſituated in the townſhip of
mile from Sharpſborough
me diſtance from Colonel
taining about 300 acres,
he poſſeſſion of the widow
on ſaid tract a commodi-
frame barn, ſtables, and
of apple trees, &c.—More
are already cleared, beſides
engliſh graſs and fit for the
fence.
s clear of rocks and ſtones,
for raiſing grain of all kinds,
bog and ſwamp meadow,
a ſmall expence, the former
duces yearly a large quan-
when drained will anſwer
hemp, or graſs.—Late the
ntup, deceaſed, ſeized and
to be ſold by
LD STEWART, Sheriff.

given, to all perſons who
haſe any of the lands for-
ſices of the town of King-
o one Thomas Crundall,
s Jones, Eſquire, and Su-
t no privilege to cut fire-
right of commonage both
ds under which the ſame
he preſent truſtees, or their
y no former, nor future
, can expect, nor will be
Dated at Kingſton, the
65—51
ruſtees,
PHER TAPPEN, Clerk

the ſubſcriber,
f a mile of the court houſe
erſey, for £ 180—Three
a houſe, a ſhop and bark
an orchard, wherein are
onveniently ſituated for a
icularly convenient for a
and where employment
ther kind of buſineſs may

OHN SUTTON.
776. 46 9

WILLIAMSBURG, June 1.

Gwin's Iſland, which contains 2300 acres of land, with about 500 head of cattle, 1000 sheep, &c. ſituate at the mouth of Piankatank river, is now poſſeſſed by the enemy. Lord Dunmore landed 800 men there on Monday laſt, who have thrown up an entrenchment on the land ſide, which is guarded chiefly by the black regiment. The Glouceſter militia were aſſembled on the oppoſite ſhore, and on Tueſday had one man mortally wounded by a ſwivel ball; but as the ſhips of war had taken care to ſecure the paſs, and our men having no cannon, it was utterly impoſſible to interrupt them.

By expreſs from Maryland, we are informed that Governor Eden has obtained a paſs to go to England, and begs he may not be moleſted.

JUNE 8. We learn, by expreſs from North Carolina, that about 1,300 of General Clinton's men were landed under cover of the ſhipping; likewiſe that a troop of horſe, who were ſent out to watch the enemy's motions, had fallen in with a party of them, killed four, and forced the reſt to retire with precipitation.

Yeſterday afternoon an expreſs came in from General Lee, with advice that the fleet is gone from Cape Fear; that it was the prevailing opinion they were bound to South Carolina, though General Lee thinks it is moſt likely they are coming round to this colony.

It is an undoubted fact, that all the tories that were in Lord Dunmore's ſervice have left him, there not being above half the fleet now at Gwyn's iſland; where they are gone to is uncertain. This, it is imagined, was occaſioned by a fever which has raged with great fury amongſt them for ſome time paſt, and from the funeral proceſſions that have been ſeen there, very probably has proved fatal to ſome perſons of diſtinction.

The piratical veſſel commanded by Bartlet Goodrich, is taken, and himſelf and ten others made priſoners. She mounts four carriage guns, and had on board a quantity of Weſt-India produce, ſome gunpowder, ſmall arms, and a number of other very uſeful articles.

Addreſs to the Inhabitants of New Jerſey.

Countrymen and Friends,

THIS province has been requeſted by the Continental Congreſs to ſend without delay, from their Militia, Three Thouſand Three Hundred men to New-York, in conſequence of authentic information, that the grand attack of our common enemy this ſummer, which will probably prove the deciſive campaign, is to be upon that city; and that their force may be expected there in a few days. Your Repreſentatives in this Congreſs have, with all the diſpatch in their power, and with the utmoſt unanimity, prepared an ordinance for raiſing the number called for, as equally from the different parts of the province as poſſible. They have determined to raiſe the men by voluntary inliſtment in the ſeveral counties, in full confidence, that, in this way, they will be raiſed moſt ſpeedily, as well as conſiſt of perſons of the greateſt ſpirit and alacrity for the important ſervice. Filled with the ſame zeal for the defence of their country, they apply to you by this ſhort Addreſs, and in the moſt earneſt and affectionate manner entreat you not to ſully the reputation acquired on all former occaſions; but to give a new proof to the public of your courage and intrepidity as men, of your unalterable attachment to the liberties of America, and the ſincerity of your unanimous reſolutions from the beginning of this conteſt. Were there time to draw up a long diſcourſe in this hour of danger, the arguments that might be uſed are innumerable; and as ſome of them are of the moſt urgent, ſo (bleſſed be God) others are of the moſt encouraging and animating kind.

The danger is not only certain, but immediate and imminent. It does not admit of a moment's delay, for our unjuſt and implacable enemy is at hand. The place where the attack is expected, is of the laſt importance; not only a city of great extent, the intereſt of whoſe numerous inhabitants muſt be exceedingly dear to us, but ſituated in the middle of the Colonies, and where the ſucceſs of the enemy would ſeparate the provinces, and diſunite their efforts by land, which are of neceſſity liable to interruption from the enemy's fleet by ſea.—It is ſcarce worth while to add, that this province, by its vicinity, would then be expoſed to the cruel depredations of the enemy, who, happily hitherto, have been able to do us little or no miſchief but by theft and rapine. It would ſeem to carry an unjuſt ſuſpicion of you to ſay any more on our own private intereſt, as we hope every honeſt man is chiefly concerned for, and will ſtrain every nerve in ſupport of the common cauſe of the United Colonies.

We cannot help putting you in mind how ſignally Almighty God has proſpered us hitherto, and crowned our virtuous efforts with ſucceſs. The expulſion of the enemy from Boſton, where they firſt took poſſeſſion, and begun their oppreſſive meaſures, was an event as diſgraceful to them, as it was advantageous to the public cauſe, and honourable to that brave and reſolute army by which it was accompliſhed. It will certainly be no ſmall encouragement to thoſe who ſhall now proceed to the place of danger, that they ſhall join with many of the ſame ſoldiers, who have gained immortal honour by their paſt conduct, as well as ſerve under that wiſe and able leader, whoſe prudence, firmneſs and attention to his great charge, have procured him the moſt unlimited confidence both of thoſe who direct the public counſels, and of thoſe who are in arms under his command.

We muſt not forget the activity and ſucceſs of the inhabitants of the ſouthern Colonies. They run to arms in thouſands the moment they heard of an attack, both in *Virginia* and *North Carolina*. God was pleaſed in both caſes to reward their alacrity, for they obtained a complete victory over their enemies with ſo little loſs of blood, as was not barely wonderful, but ſcarcely credible. At the battle of *Moor-Creek Bridge*, there were but a few men killed, and at Norfolk, Great-Bridge, we did not loſe a ſingle life.

Time does not permit us to enlarge on the paſt events of this war, in which the kindneſs of providence is ſo clearly to be ſeen. We therefore only further obſerve, that by the preparations in Britain for this campaign, and by all the intelligence received from Europe, it is plain, that not honour and advantage only, but abſolute neceſſity requires us to exert our utmoſt efforts, for our all is at ſtake. Every one is now obliged to confeſs what many ſaw long ago, that intire and unconditional ſubmiſſion is the point to which our enemies are determined to bring us, if in their power; ſo that nothing remains for us but either the abject ſlavery of tributary ſtates, or to maintain our rights and liberties by force of arms; and hand down the fair inheritance to our poſterity by a brave and determined defence.

We deſire and expect that, in ſuch a ſituation of things, all particular difference of ſmall moment, ariſing from whatever cauſe, whether religious denominations, rivalſhip of different claſſes of men, ſcarcity of ſome articles of commerce, or any other, may be entirely laid aſide. The preſent danger requires the moſt perfect union. Let every enemy perceive, that the Repreſentatives of the colonies, as ſoon as they determine upon any meaſure, are able to bring out the whole ſtrength of this vaſt country to carry it into execution.

That you may be under no apprehenſion either of inequality in the burden, or that our own coaſts will be left unguarded by the deſtination of this brigade, we have thought it beſt to inform you, that the Continental Congreſs have amply provided for the defence of this province, and have made ſuch an arrangement of the Continental army for the enſuing campaign, as lays an equal burden on the inhabitants of the different colonies; in particular, that a flying camp of ten thouſand men is now forming for the protection of the middle colonies, which, we are credibly informed, is to have its chief ſtation in this province. We add no more, but that we truſt and hope, that, while every province is making the moſt ſpirited efforts, New Jerſey in its place and duty will be ſecond to none.

Signed in name, and by appointment of Congreſs, at Burlington, June 15, 1776.

SAMUEL TUCKER, Preſident.

A true Copy,
WM. PATERSON, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

The following authentic account is communicated by an officer of the detachment it principally concerns.

On advice that a reinforcement was neceſſary, at the Cedars, a ſmall fort 45 miles S. W. from Montreal, where a party of 400 men, under the command of Major Butterfield, were poſted; on the 16th of May, 140 men under the command of Major Henry Sherburne, were detached from Montreal. He met with great difficulties at the lake, which after croſſing, he was obliged to repaſs and croſs again, ſo that it was the 20th before he could proceed from thence with 100 men, including himſelf, (the reſt being left for guards and other neceſſary ſervices.) About 11 or 12 o'clock they ſet out for the Cedars, diſtant 9 miles, and having marched about 5, they were attacked by a large body of Savages and Canadians, who under cover of a wood fired upon them; our people though entirely expoſed, without ſhelter, maintained an obſtinate engagement for one hour and forty minutes; when the Savages having ſurrounded, ruſhed upon, and diſarmed them; then a ſcene of Savage barbarity enſued, and many of our people were ſacrificed to their fury, butchered with tomahawks and other inſtruments of murder. The enemy conſiſted of about 100 Canadians, and 400 Savages, who immediately ſtripped the priſoners almoſt naked, and drove them to the fort, where they were delivered to Capt. Foſter, of the 8th regiment, who had with him about 40 regulars, and then commanded the fort, which had been, the day before ſurrendered to him, with little if any reſiſtance, by Major Butterfield, an event which was neither known, nor in the leaſt ſuſpected, by Major Sherburne.

Capt. Foſter and the regulars, kept within the lines, and were not of the party who ſurrounded and ſo barbarouſly uſed our people; but after they were brought to the fort, they were repeatedly, again and again ſtripped of the ſmall remainder of their clothes, till many of them had not ſufficient to hide their nakedneſs. Our loſs in the whole action was about 28, viz. killed and wounded in the action, and killed afterwards in cold blood about 20, carried off by the Savages 7 or 8. Of the enemy were killed 22, whoſe deaths were aſcertained, and among them a chief warrior of the Seneca tribe, on whoſe account, our priſoners were probably uſed with the more cruelty, inſult and abuſe. Major Sherburne and the other officers, were ſent to an Indian town called Connaſadoga, at the lake of the two Mountains; the private men to a deſolate iſland in the middle of the lake, where, they were very ſcantily ſupplied with proviſion, barely ſufficient to keep them from ſtarving, and though the weather was cold, without any clothes, and without any covering but the canopy of heaven, for 8 days, when they were releaſed on a cartel agreed to between General Arnold and Capt. Forſter, viz. That there ſhould be an equal exchange of priſoners, within two months, allowing for caſualties, and for the performance, on our part were pledged the bodies of four Captains, who were left as hoſtages, viz. Captain Sullivan, (brother to the General) Captain Bliſs, of Major Sherburne's party, Captains Stephens, and Green, of Major Butterfield's party.

General Arnold, with a party of about 8 or 900 men, arrived the 26th, and tho' with about 500, he appeared upon the lake, happily for the priſoners he did not croſs it. If he had, it appeared from every circumſtance, that they would have been all murdered, diſpoſitions having been made for that purpoſe; nor was it certain, conſidering the difficulty of acceſs to the enemy, that he could have obtained any conſiderable advantage over them, or if he had, that he could poſſibly have cut off their retreat.

Within theſe few days ſeveral companies of Colonels Shee and Magaw's battalions of Continental troops, raiſed in Pennſylvania, arrived here.—The remainder are on their way.

On Tueſday an elegant entertainment was given by our Provincial Congreſs, to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, and his ſuite, the General and ſtaff officers, and the Commanding officers of the different regiments in and near this city, when the following toaſts were drank.

1. The Congreſs.
2. The American army.
3. The American fleet.
4. The colony of New York.
5. The proteſting Lords.
6. The Preſident of South Carolina.
7. Mr. Burke.
8. Doctor Price.
9. The friends of America in both houſes of parliament.
10. The patriotic citizens of London.
11. The Whigs throughout the Britiſh empire.
12. The friends to the rights of mankind in every part of the earth.
13. Freedom to thoſe who have virtue to defend it.
14. May the ſtrength of the Britiſh conſtitution expel the poiſon of corruption.
15. May placemen and penſioners never find ſeats in American ſenates.
16. May juſtice and mutual confidence perpetuate the union of the Colonies.
17. May the induſtry of the Americans be equal to the natural reſources of their country.
18. May the ruins of the Britiſh empire cruſh thoſe who undermined its pillars.
19. May no injuries eraſe from our boſoms the ſentiments of humanity.
20. May liberty beſtow laurels on her virtuous ſons.
21. May the crowns of tyrants be crowns of thorns.
22. May the fair genius of England ceaſe to proſtitute herſelf to the ſlaves of Americans.
23. May the generous ſons of St. Patrick expel all the venemous reptiles of Britain.
24. May the clear ſtreams of liberty mix with the waters of Tweed.
25. The memory of the virtuous Hampden.
26. The immortal memory of William the Third.
27. The memory of the victorious George the Second.
28. The memory of the late noble Lord Howe.
29. The memory of the patriotic Warren.
30. The memory of the brave Montgomery.
31. Civil and religious liberty to all mankind.

The Penſylvania Packet of the 17th inſt. contains the reſolutions of the Aſſociators of the battalion of Col. James Crawford, Lancaſter county; the firſt battalion of Cheſter county, and of five battalions of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, to ſupport with their lives and fortunes, the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs, of the 15th of May, *for diſcontinuing the oaths and affirmations for ſupporting government under the crown of Great-Britain, for the total ſuppreſſion of every kind of authority under the ſame; for exerting all the powers of government under the authority of the people of the colonies; and for forming and adopting in each, ſuch government as the repreſentatives of the people ſhall think moſt conducive to the happineſs and the ſafety of their conſtituents, and America in general.*

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 12, 1776.

"I was this moment informed by General Schuyler, that about 300 of the regular troops came up the river St. Lawrence as far as the Three Rivers, where they were buſy intrenching themſelves, at which time General Sullivan, with his Brigade, arrived at the Sorrel; he immediately ordered 2000 of his troops under General Thompſon, to march down to diſlodge them, and by appearance there is not the leaſt doubt but he will effect his purpoſes; ſhould he ſucceed in this, he is determined to march his army to Quebec, as the enemy have not ſufficient force to withſtand them. Beſides, the Canadians are extremely friendly, furniſh our army with all ſuch kind of proviſions as they have, barely on having a certificate for the delivery. They alſo take Commiſſions, and joined our army by great numbers, previous to Gen. Sullivan's arrival, and finding our little army retreating, the Canadians begged and prayed that our army ſhould not leave the country.—From theſe circumſtances, we have reaſon to conclude that they are determined to be our friends, and ſupport us with their all. Gen. Sullivan's letter is dated the 5th and 6th inſtant."

Lately arrived here from Philadelphia, Colonel Joſeph Reed, who is appointed Adjutant General, and Stephen Moylan, Eſq; Quarter Maſter General to the continental army.

Yeſterday, under an eſcort commanded by Capt. William Bradford, arrived here from Philadelphia, 20 000 Spaniſh dollars, deſigned for Canada.

Agreeable to a reſolve of the Provincial Congreſs of the 31ſt of May laſt were elected for this city and county, the following Gentlemen, to ſerve in Congreſs the enſuing year, with the additional power of forming a new government for this colony.—They, with the deputies of the other counties, are to meet in Congreſs here, on the ſecond Monday in July next.

John Jay,	Anthony Rutgers,
James Duane,	Evert Banker,
Philip Livingſton,	Thomas Randle,
Francis Lewis,	Iſaac Rooſevelt,
Iſaac Stoutenberg,	John Broome,
William Denning,	Peter P. Van Zandt,
Abraham Braſhier,	Garret Abeel,
Henry Remſen,	Robert Harpur,
John Van Cortlandt,	Abraham P. Lott,
John M. Scott,	Daniel Dunſcomb.
James Beekman,	

Stratford, (in Connecticut) June 14.

On the 2d inſtant was baptized at Ripton, a ſon of Mr. Benjamin De Foreſt, merchant, by the name of JOHN HANCOCK; out of reſpect to that honourable and truly noble patriot, now Preſident of that auguſt Aſſembly, the Congreſs, who is an illuſtrious pattern of patriotiſm, a bold aſſerter of his countries rights, the envy of deſpotic rulers; who by merit has riſen to his exalted ſtation; who has obtained the undiſſembled affection, of all true lovers of American liberty: This name will make a pleaſing ſound in the ears of unborn poſterity.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
New-York, June 15, 1776.

RESOLVED,

THAT no military officer in the pay of the Continental Congreſs, or the Congreſs of this Colony, ought to be eligible to a ſeat in the Congreſs of this Colony. Provided, that nothing in this reſolution contained, be conſtrued to extend to Militia officers, who on a ſudden emergency, may for a few days or weeks, be called to action.

Ordered, That the aforegoing reſolution be publiſhed in the News-papers, and printed in hand bills to be diſtributed.

Extract from the minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Sec'ry.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Reading town, Hunterdon county; a black mare of about fourteen hands high, three years old, no mark or brand, pace and trot natural. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her home to the owner, ſhall have if ſtrayed away, two dollars reward, if ſtolen, ſix dollars reward. Strayed or ſtolen the 8th of June, 1776. From me,

46 9 JOHN WYCKOFF.

POET's CORNER.

FORTITUDE.

HIM, fortune cannot sink, nor much elate,
Whose views extend beyond this mortal state;
Whenever summon'd to resign his breath,
Calm and serene he sees approaching death;
As the safe port, the peaceful first shore,
Where he may rest, life's boist'rous passage o'er.
He and he only, is of death afraid,
Whom his own conscience has a coward made;
Whilst he who virtue's radiant course has run,
Descends like a serenely setting sun;
His thoughts, triumphant, Heav'n alone employs,
And hope anticipates his future joys.

LONDON, March 11.

THE continent of America is to be allotted into three divisions; Admiral Shuldham is to command in the River St. Lawrence, and to the northward; Lord Howe from thence to North-Carolina; and the third division intended for Sir Hugh Palliser, from North-Carolina to the extent of our settlements.

March 12. From General Lee's taking possession of New York, it should seem as if the fate of that city was determined; for, from the nature of Gen. Lee's expedition, none of the King's ships which lie off, and Gov. Tryon on board them, can longer have access to markets, fresh water, &c. the consequence of which will probably be, that the town will be served, as Norfolk in Virginia was, on a like occasion.

On Saturday his Majesty's ship the Perseus was commissioned, and the command given to the Hon. Keith Elphingston; she is is ordered to be got ready immediately for America.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated March 10, says, "Just arrived here the John transport, Captain Hunter, from Scilly, with about 100 wounded officers and soldiers belonging to the 59th regiment, which came from Boston, in a transport that was driven on shore in the above island, where they suffered great hardships; and we are told that several poor wretches died there for want of the common necessaries of life, owing to the barrenness of the place.

March 14. Yesterday the Lords passed the American mutiny-bill.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED out of the subscriber's lot the upper end of Market-street, on Friday the 31st of May last, a light brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen hands high, with both ears cropped, a bright star in his forehead, and shod all round, a few white hairs on his back, occasioned by the saddle, a short tail; he paces and trots.——Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to Mr. STEVEN's Livery Stable, New-York, shall have the above reward.

45—8 RICHARD YORKE, Post-Rider.

To be SOLD in STAMFORD,

A DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated for a Gentleman's country seat, with a piazza on the front, and convenient for a trader or tradesman—Said HOUSE lies about one hundred rods from the center of the town, on a public road that leads to the public landing, which is about one hundred rods from said House, where any vessel of 100 tons burthen may come.—Said HOUSE has four Rooms on the floor neatly finished, with a fire place to each room, and a good milk room;—there is between five and six acres of good land adjoining said House, with a Barn, and about 60 or 70 good bearing apple trees, with a number of other fruit trees, and an excellent Well of never failing water. Any person having a mind to purchase said Place, may know the conditions, by applying to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises, and will give an indisputable title to the same.

45—8 ABRAHAM BATES.

Just arrived from Philadelphia,

DOCTOR HILL's newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent Medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's *American Balsam*; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons from a proper use, and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel and consumptions. Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 6d by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the Balsam and Tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by none else in this city. 45—8

Also a Quantity of *German* PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

JAMES NEWPORT,
DISTILLER,

LIVING at the lower end of Little Queen-street, at the North river, Has for SALE, a Quantity of West India Rum, Geneva, Brandy and Cordials.—Those who honour him with their commands, will find he endeavours to merit a continuance of their favours. 45—8

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BENJAMIN CLOSE, jun. of Salem, being advertised as an enemy to his country, and by the Committee of Salem brought under a bond of One Hundred Pounds; said Close came this day to my house, desired to see said bond, which I handed him to peruse, he slipt it into his pocket, stove out of my house in a violent manner, took to the woods and so robbed me of said bond. It is supposed he will do all in his power to injure his country, and will try to get to the ministerial army. He is a tall slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, fair skin, a flattering and deceitful tongue. All friends to American liberty are desired to secure said Close in any gaol in the Colonies, or bring him to me, for which they shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

EZEKIEL HAWLEY, Chairman.

Salem, May 29, 1776. 45—8

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BOOK-BINDER, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Inquire of the Printer. Also a good Paper Maker. 45 8

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

FOR taking up each of the following deserters from Capt. HENRY O'HARA's company, now stationed at Fort George, above Albany, viz.

John Clarke, a stout likely well set fellow, 6 feet high, full-faced, black curl'd hair, is apt to stutter, a nail-maker by trade, wore a pale blue coat, green callimanco jacket, black velvet breeches, late a regular soldier.

John Linch, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, thick set, black hair, speaks much on the Irish accent, wore a grey coat and jacket, old leather breeches, a small felt hat, took his gun barrel from the stock with him, is apt to beg for strong liquor and tobacco.

Joshua Duly, and Adrian Post, natives of Essex and Morris counties, in New-Jersey, Duly is a likely well set young man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, wore a new felt hat, lightish upper jacket, white under jacket, striped Holland trowsers, white stockings, has long sandy hair, shews his upper teeth. Post is about 5 feet 9 inches high, thin faced, wears a large brimed castor hat, a long brownish coat, a lightish jacket and leather breeches.

James Dailey, 5 feet 5 inches high, well set, something pock-broke, has a scar in his face lately hurt, was at the campaign at Quebec, blackish hair tied up.

Robert Field, a well set fellow, 5 feet 4 inches high, pock marked, was formerly a sailor, has a blue short sailors jacket, blue trowsers, is very civil, not apt to talk much.

John Emery, a full faced thick set fellow, lightish curled hair, about 5 feet 9 inches high, full faced, a brown jacket with a spotted vest, striped trowsers. They all deserted from Albany after receiving their full pay for subsistence and their wages.

A constant search will be made after these robbers of the publick, and any persons harbouring or concealing them, will be dealt with as enemies to their country. Five dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, for taking up and returning each of them, will be paid by the said CAPTAIN (now in Albany) not (as advertised in a former paper) by *Patrick McDavit*, who has no cash deposited in his hands for that purpose. 44 7

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY about the beginning of April last, from the subscriber in New-York, a negro man named TOM, about 22 years of age, yellowish complexion, middling height, well set, was born in New-York, and speaks good English; has been bred to the butcher's business, and is left handed. He had on when he went away, a light greyish coat, and nankeen breeches, the other parts of his dress not remembered. Whoever takes up and returns the said negro, shall have the above reward, besides all reasonable charges.

ISAAC VARIAN.

N. B. He has been long addicted to running away, and was not long since taken up at Albany, and brought as low as Haverstraw, where he made his escape, and was lately brought home. 44—7

STOLEN last night, out of Mr. Samuel Cornell's pasture at Flushing, on Long-Island; two mares, one a sorrel, with white feet, and a blaze down her face, about eight years old; the other a brown, with two white feet behind, and two white heels before, three years old this grass. Whoever secures both, or either, so that the owner can have them again, shall have four dollars reward for each, by applying as above, or to Mr. Richard Deane, distiller at the North River, New-York.

Flushing, June 4, 1776. 44 7

WHEREAS Sarah, the wife of me the subscriber has behaved very unbecomingly, and has eloped from my bed and board: This is therefore to forewarn all persons not to credit her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

Newburgh, May 13, 1776. WOLVERT ECKER. 44—7

A WOMAN that can be well recommended, is willing to go into a gentleman's family as a wet nurse.

And a woman very well qualified as a housekeeper and cook.—Any person wanting to employ either of the above mentioned women, for particulars, are desired to apply to the Printer. 44—7

SAMUEL BURLING,
HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on the Wharf, adjoining Peck's Slip Ferry,

A general Assortment of West-India GOODS, *viz.*

A CHOICE parcel of Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-England rum, and molasses in hogsheads.

A few hogsheads of genuine Bourdeaux claret.

A parcel of choice Jamaica sugars, of the first quality.

Coffee in hogsheads, tierces and barrels. And

A quantity of the best Carolina Indigo.—Also, Osnaburgs, ticklenburgs, Russia sheeting; Checks, and Holland stripes.

A variety of other linen goods. 44—7

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the Committee of the South East Precinct of Dutchess County, the 20th May, 1776, whereby Joseph Field, and Benajah Tubbs, were ordered to pursue, apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, John Underhill, a person notoriously disaffected to the liberties of America, and who was then under bonds to the said Committee, not to leave the place without their leave, and also to attend said Committee at their call; and said UNDERHILL having left his place of residence, with a design to join the ministerial armies; and having also persuaded others, even servants to go with him,—we the said Joseph Field, and Benajah Tubbs, do offer the above reward, and all necessary charges, to any person who shall apprehend this dangerous person, and return him to said Committee, or confine him in any gaol, so that he may be had. Said Underhill is a person about five feet eleven inches high, black straight hair, something short, brown complexion, very full mouth, and hard favoured, &c. All persons are desired to have a look out, and apprehend said villain, and shall be intitled to the above reward, by

43—6 JOSEPH FIELD, or BENAJAH TUBBS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber intends to set out from MORRIS-TOWN for QUEBEC, the 17th instant, and all persons having friends and connections at, or on the way, that have LETTERS to send or any other business, may depend on the greatest care and fidelity in the delivery of letters, and the faithful discharge of any other trust. Letters to be delivered at Albany, one shilling, and all above, viz. at Fort Edward, Lake George, Ticonderoga, Crown-Point, St. John's, &c. one shilling and nine-pence; at Montreal, two shillings, and Quebec, two shillings and four pence New-York money. All persons who choose to encourage this undertaking, are desired to bring in their letters to Capt. Peter Dickenson's, at Morris-Town; at Joseph Conliff's, and Mr. Stine's, Hanover; at Mr. Ephraim Ball's, at Troy; at Col. Ellis Cook's on the Neck; at Mr. Breuen's, tavern-keeper at Bottle Hill; at Capt. Sela's, Passiack; at Mr. Samuel Munn's, at Newark Mountains; and where Mr. Bank's formerly kept public house at Newark; at Mr. Smith's and Mr. Graham's at Elizabeth-Town; at Mr. Woodruff's at Springfield, or at Mr. John Kitchel's, where the subscriber lives.—Any person in New-York, who inclines to send any thing to go by the above conveyance, may leave it at the house of Mr. John Tuttle, at the sign of the sun, near the North-river ferry, New-York, who will carefully forward it by the Morris-Town stage, which sets off every Monday and Thursday morning.

Letters to be returned at the above stages; two, or more letters in one cover, to pay in proportion to single letters. GILBERT THORNTON,

N. B. No letters, &c. will be carried, that are not paid for when left.

DESERTED,

FROM Captain Joseph Moore's Company, in Colonel William Prescot's Regiment, now stationed on Governor's Island, near the city of New-York, the five following men, viz.

EBENEZER SAWYER, labourer, born in Amherst's county, about 21 years of age, five feet nine inches high, of a dark complexion:—He deserted the second of May, and had on a blue coat and jacket.——*JOHN CLOUGH*, about 40 years of age, five feet seven inches high, of a very dark complexion:—He deserted the second of May, and had on a lightish coloured coat, and a pair of green breeches reaching down to his shoes.——*JOSEPH WEATHERBY*, about 27 years of age, five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, black hair and stoops a little:—He deserted the second of May, and had on a dark brown coat, a blackish double breasted waistcoat, and a pair of snuff coloured velvet breeches.——*WILLIAM KEMP*, born in Billerica, about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, and short black hair:—He had on when he deserted, a brown coat, and a pair of leather breeches.——*ELEAZER PRIEST*, born in Lancaster, about 25 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion:—He deserted the ninth of May, and had on, a snuff coloured coat and jacket, a pair of black breeches, a small round hat bound with narrow tinsel, with a broad band round the crown.

Whoever apprehends the above Deserters, or any of them, and secures them, so that they may be sent to the Regiment and Company to which they belong, shall, on application to the Captain aforesaid, receive TWO DOLLARS Reward for each, besides all necessary charges. 44—7

REFINED
BAR IRON,

Directly from the Works,

Sold by ROBERT ERSKINE,
Near White-Hall Ferry, New-York.

N. B. Orders for iron, drawn to any size, from ½ to 3 inches square; and from 1 ½ to 5 inches flat, executed with punctuality and dispatch. Mill iron, rudder irons, &c. drawn to patterns 33—6.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER, either all together, or in such parts as will best suit the purchaser,

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES of excellent LAND, being part of the patent of Hyde-Park, in the County of Dutchess, about seven miles above the town of Poughkeepsie, and within a mile and a half of one of the best landings upon the North-River.—For farther particulars, inquire of the subscriber, near the premises, or of Doctor Samuel Bard, in New-York.

43—6 JOHN BARD.

CINNAMON, MACE, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, PEPPER; AND RUSSIA DUCK,
TO BE SOLD, BY
DANIEL PHENIX.

TO THE BUTCHERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AS the Use of BULLOCKS *Bladders* is greatly increased, the preserving of them is recommended as both *needful* and *profitable*. *Country Stores* may make it an Article worth their Attention to collect: As any Quantity of such as are large and strong, will be bought at the best Price, by

WILLIAM MAXWELL.

At his SNUFF and TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, in *Wall Street*, NEW-YORK.

N. B. When blown, drying them gently in a Smoke-House, is the best Method to preserve them from the Worm: When the Necks are cut off, it must be done carefully, leaving as small a Hole as possible. 45—

NICHOLAS LUDLAM, Nicholas Ludlam, jun. Joseph Oldfield, John Remsen, and Jabez Woodruff, of Jamaica, Long-Island, having thrice neglected to attend the times and places appointed for military exercise, according to the 7th Article of the 9th Resolve of the Provincial Congress of New-York, in their Rules and Orders published the 2nd of August, 1775, for regulating the Militia of the said Colony. And the above-named persons having for their non attendance, been three times successively fined, according to the 12th article of the said 7th Resolve, are hereby advertised and held up as enemies to their country.

45—8 EPHRAIM BAILEY, Captain.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGRO MAN, 15 or 16 years of age, beats the drum, and plays the fife, a cook, and tends horses.

LIKEWISE,

A young NEGRO GIRL, about 14 years of age, does house work, both have had the small-pox and measles.——Inquire of the Printer. 43—6

Committee Chamber, Newark, May 20, 1776.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this township, that they do not kill nor eat any lamb or sheep of any kind, from this day until the first day of August next, nor sell them to any person whom they shall have reason to suspect designs to kill them within the said time:—And that on proof being made to this Committee of any person or persons contravening the above recommendation, the delinquent or delinquents shall be held up to the public as enemies to their country, and all persons prohibited from having any dealings or correspondence with them.

Ordered, *That the above resolve be published in the New York public News-Papers.*

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL HAYES, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
New-York, June 11, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this Congress, that great quantities of salted beef and pork have been purchased for exportation, which if not restrained, may render the supplies of the army difficult and uncertain.

Resolved therefore, That no salted beef or pork, except as much as may be necessary for the use of the crew, be exported from this Colony, in any vessel, under any pretence whatever, for the space of fourteen days; by which time the Continental Congress will have an opportunity of making some general regulations respecting the same.

Extract from the Minutes.
ROBERT BENSON, Secr'y.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. 9——

Just Published,
And SOLD by the PRINTER hereof,
(*Price SIX-PENCE,*)
AN
ORATION,

Delivered at the *King's Chapel* in Boston, April the Eighth, 1776, on the Re-Interment of the Remains of the late Most Worshipful GRAND MASTER,

JOSEPH WARREN, Esq;
President of the late CONGRESS of this Colony, AND
MAJOR-GENERAL of the *Massachusetts* Forces;
Who was slain in the battle of BUNKER's-HILL, June 17, 1775.

By PEREZ MORTON, M. M.

DR. CLOSSY's respects to the young gentlemen who attended his prelections in Anatomy last winter, and extremely regrets the sudden interruption which deprived him of the pleasure of completing his course, with those experiments in Optics, which were intended to illustrate the manner in which the visual powers are exercised, in conveying to the mind, the forms and qualities of external objects; and likewise the changes from a state of health, whereby vision is weakened, impeded, or totally abolished. But as he hopes ere long to be reinstated in College, or some other convenient place, care will be taken to give the gentlemen notice in due time, so that nothing shall be wanting to complete those prelections, so conducive to the welfare of mankind.

April 17th, 1776. 37——

MATTHEW ERNEST,

BEGS Leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he is removed from the house he formerly lived in near the Albany Pier, to the house wherein Henry Cruger, Esq; lately lived, in Hanover-Square; where any gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel lodgings and boarding.

N. B. He has for sale, Neurenburgh Salve; also the very best sort of Salt-Petre Hams. 42—5

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.